

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1865.

Letter from the Federal Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.
 Editors Gazette:—The thermometer indicates that mercury is on the rise as well as gold, and we are in the midst of the heated term. For nearly two weeks the heat has been oppressive and seems to have driven all life and animation out of the people. The anniversary of our nation's independence is at hand, and no steps have been taken to have it celebrated in a becoming manner in the national capital. If ever a people had cause to celebrate such a day, we have, and yet so dull and lifeless have we become, that we are hardly aware of the approach of that important day.

The truth is, the people of this metropolis have become surfeited with excitement and parades, and there seems to be a strong and growing inclination to wish for real peace and quiet. We wish the soldiers, and all the pomp, parade and paraphernalia of war to vanish from our midst quickly, and we care not how quickly.

The great review was a "big thing," but before it was fully over it proved a costly review to the people of this city. The letting loose of 200,000 soldiers, raiders and bums in our midst, caused no little trouble to the police and guards to preserve peace and quiet. Most of the men were well behaved, but there were many who fancied themselves still in the South, and houses were ransacked and gardens were demolished and destroyed. The men seemed half starved, and for a few days the price of every thing eatable rose rapidly. Market stalls and baker's shops were quickly emptied, and many families dependent on bakers for their bread, were thrown upon extremely short rations. We want no more reviews; any other city in the Union is welcome to the grand sight. We wish to get down to the bottom, as rapidly as possible, where we shall not be compelled to pay three or four prices for all we get to eat.

Gold seems to go upward with the heat, and many are at a loss to know why it is so. The fact is that we are bringing from Europe now much more than we are selling to her. While such is the case, we shall be compelled to send gold abroad to pay the balance of trade against us. Europe holds nearly \$400,000,000 of our 5-20s and other national securities, and we have to send the gold abroad to pay the interest. Notwithstanding the recent heavy fall in the price of breadstuffs at home they are still too high for profitable exportation abroad. Flour in New York has gone below \$5.00 per barrel, and yet it is too high for sale abroad. How long shall we pursue that policy which makes us dependent on a market thousands of miles away, for the sale of a small surplus of our agricultural produce, and have that fact regulate the price of the millions upon millions of bushels of grain consumed at home? Before the breaking out of the rebellion the cotton crop of this country had reached an average of 5,000,000 of bales per annum. Three-fourths of this was exported raw to keep England and French factories at work and add to the material wealth of those nations. Had it been manufactured at home, the number of people employed directly and indirectly in that manufacture, would have constituted a population large enough to have consumed every bushel of wheat, every barrel of beef and pork and every pound of cheese and butter we had for export. These people would have to be housed, clothed, supplied with shoes, books, papers, furniture, &c., and this again would employ a large population in supplying their wants, and this would add to the material wealth of the country immensely. Our cotton, if exported at all, would go abroad in a manufactured state, and this would double the value of our exports from this article alone.

It is about time that we come to regard this country as a world of nations within its own limits. There are but few articles of human use or consumption that cannot be produced within the limits of our Union. Why not, then, adapt our financial and commercial policy to this state of facts. Why should we export the entire product of our gold mines to pay for our silks and other luxuries. We import about \$40,000,000 annually in value for the manufacture of silk. We can raise and manufacture our own silk, and the people employed in its growth and manufacture would furnish a market for quite a large quantity of our agricultural products and add materially to the taxable wealth of the nation.

Our bill for sugars and molasses imported is a very heavy one, on some occasions reaching over \$30,000,000 annually. Yankee ingenuity has produced good sugar from the sorghum, and our valleys, hillsides and prairies should be covered with it, until we produce every dollar's worth of our own sweetening.

I might enumerate a score of articles of almost equal importance, which we buy from abroad, that can be and should be produced at home, thus making a market by means of the people employed in their production, for every dollar's worth of the agricultural products of the country and relieve our farmers from their dependence on foreign markets to regulate prices here, and also add millions upon millions to the taxable wealth of the country.

If we have not the artisans here let us invite the silk weaver from France, the iron worker from England, and the linen manufacturer from Ireland, and even the Chinese from China to raise our tea at home. Let us be in the full sense of the word an independent nation, and develop our own resources.

I would ask how long the English Government would exist without our cotton to keep her mills running, and we in the markets of the world supplying her customers the manufactured article—not long. A policy of that kind would bring about a revolution in England in less than ten years. Suppose we manufacture for our-

selves our own silks, linens and iron manufactures, and thus deprive England and France of their best customer? They will soon decrease in wealth, prosperity, power and influence. Let us then be thoroughly Americanized, and not only manufacture for ourselves, but supply Mexico, Brazil and all South America and Africa with the manufactures of cotton, wool and iron they need. We can do it, and we should so shape our policy as to do it, and be the masters of the world. We can do all that England ever has done in manufactures; and if we but go to work in the right direction, twenty-five years need not elapse before we shall have engrossed to ourselves the manufactures and commerce of the world and shall have paid off our National debt. We need no more wars. If we are wise, we shall humble and cripple our rivals by means of our American, commercial and manufacturing policy. By doing this we shall build up an splendid home market for all that our farmers can produce at remunerative prices.

The New York Herald's moonshine scheme for paying off the national debt by a grand subscription and contribution, seems to have fallen to pieces and is abandoned by its projector. In fact, that paper has since brought forward another scheme for paying the national debt in sixteen years. No doubt it would be desirable in many respects to have the debt paid off. The fact that for every dollar in tax the government receives, the people pay directly and indirectly at least four dollars, is what makes taxation onerous and burdensome.

What is most needed just now, is capital to restore the Southern States to their former productiveness. Let the Astors, Vanderbilts, and others come forward with their millions to be used in the South in producing the 5,000,000 bales per annum of cotton, &c., formerly produced there, then we will have something to bear taxation. At five cts. per lb. tax, this would realize \$100,000,000 per annum, and if manufactured at home, we might safely calculate to realize at least this amount in tax from it.

At present we shall be able to do but little more than to pay our interest and current expenses. As soon as we can get the country righted up and all her people and capital quietly at work producing wealth, we can begin to pay off. The taxes that now might be deemed heavy could, from the increase of wealth, in five years be materially lightened and yet produce as much or more in the aggregate than now. For the first four or five years we will hardly be able to pay more than about \$25,000,000 annually of our debt. After 1870 we ought to pay \$200,000,000 annually on principal and interest, and \$125,000,000 annually for current expenses.

The people expect to see the debt paid, but not this year or next, but in about thirty years, and a careful, steady and permanent policy to this end must be pursued. In about five years our legislators will have learned the science of taxation, and the revenue to the amount of \$250,000,000 will be derived from a tax on whisky, tobacco, stamps on legal papers, licenses and income tax, and perhaps a low tax on cotton if we export much raw cotton, and the balance \$100,000,000 will be derived from customs on imports. More than this the people should not and will not bear.

OBSERVER.

Letter from Harmony.

HARMONY, June, 1865.

Editors Gazette:—Will a brief pen-Chat with a friend in Harmony prove acceptable to you? Although dwelling in such close proximity to your fair city, that the shining of our little light is somewhat dimmed by the brilliancy of yours, we still do not wish to be considered as totally extinguished, so please rest assured that Harmony "still lives."

What a brightening up there has been of Dame Nature's dusty face since the copious showers of yesterday and to-day. As we write this evening, the sun is sinking in the west, and casts over all a delicious golden haze, and every leaf upon a lilia, locust and jessamine, washed clean by the falling raindrops, seems instinct with life and animation.

Farmers in this vicinity have been enriched thousands of dollars within the last two weeks, and it is to be hoped that now, complaining tongues will be silenced, for, "He sendeth the rain in due season," and "Knoweth more of all our needs than all our prayers have told."

By the way, we yesterday visited the public schools of Janesville and we cannot here forbear expressing an opinion of the same. Catching a glimpse of the High School cupola gleaming in the morning sunlight, our feet were soon journeying thitherward. Entering the noble edifice, we could but be impressed with its fine locality. Crowning the most lofty of a long range of hills, it catches the fresh breezes blowing up from the broad valley of our winding old Rock, and better than all else

"The trees fold their green arms around it,
 And the wide go chanting through them,
 And the sunbeams drop their gold."

As we stood in the refreshing shade of the towering oaks and contemplated the many beauties around us, there arose in the mind in strong contrast, visions of certain little, hot, brick and frame school-houses, so many of which dot our treeless western prairies. When will district school officers appreciate the necessity of shading and otherwise beautifying their school grounds.

In the general arrangement of the schools there were plainly manifested the effects of good discipline, and the teachers seem to be doing a good work under the supervision of Prof. Hutchins.

Although our friend from Bradford may consider us plebeian in taste and lacking in discernment, we acknowledge we searched in vain for that want of "neatness and genuine refinement." On the contrary we were surprised that among three or four hundred pupils, gathered in from every grade of society, there should be exhibited

so great a degree of refinement. "Ergo," speaks of the rudeness of climbing trees and wading mud-puddles. He forgets that the thick-skinned blind could not engage in such gay sports if they would, and hence invidious comparisons should not be drawn. As for tree-climbing, thank God! there are trees to climb, and girls left not too trim and starched-up to climb them. If it were not for endangering life and limb, we would like to give the girls "open season" to the cosy nooks among the green clustering branches, and free privilege to prepare their lessons up in the tree-tops among the robins and bobolinks.

There would be fewer cobwebs in their brains, and less burning of the "midnight oil" over abstruse Geometric problems. Moreover, that individual deserves to be "re-educated" in the fundamental principles of morality and religion, who would under any circumstances "wish to be struck blind." In conclusion we would say, citizens of Janesville, give free support to your public schools, and coming generations, whose foot-falls are even now heard marching up to take your places on the broad highway of Time, will shower blessings upon you. Yours,

A

Grant and Sherman at West Point.

The Army and Navy Journals say: "The annual examination of the cadets of the Military Academy at West Point excites unusual attention this year, both on account of the general interest which the war has awakened in the subject of military education, and owing to the fact that those two honored graduates of the Academy—Lieutenant General Grant and Major General Sherman—have improved the occasion of the examination to return, for the first time in many years, to the scene of their early studies. It stands on the records that neither of these distinguished officers were among the 'good boys' of the institute, General Sherman standing No. 124 in the order of good behavior, and General Grant falling as low as 147—so near the bottom that he must at times have had visions of falling to the bottom. In the matter of scholarship, on the other hand, they attained a place among the honored five—waiting until after years should give full development to their abilities before winning their stars. General Sherman, who stood the first year at No. 9, did, indeed, graduate No. 6; but the juvenile Grant, commencing with twenty-three others above him, rose finally only to No. 21, at which rank he graduated in 1854. His strong points were mathematics, in which he stood No. 10, and engineering, No. 16. In philosophy he rose to No. 15, and in mineralogy and geology, No. 17. The fact that he could never rise above the grade of 44 in French, shows an early linguistic deficiency, to which phonology would charge the reticence of late years. In drawing Grant stood No. 23, in chemistry, 25; in ethics, 28; in artillery, 22; in infantry tactics, 28. Sherman was better in scholarship than in behavior, standing 1st in engineering, 6 in ethics, 8 in artillery, and 12 in infantry tactics, and 4 in mineralogy and geology. Among Grant's classmates were Generals Franklin, Reynolds, Hardee, Peck, Steele, Judah, Ingalls, Potter, Dent (his brother-in-law) and Hamilton. General Sherman's classmates were Van Vleet, Wright, Seth Williams, Newton, A. P. Howe, Jones, Thomas, Richardson, Doubleday, N. J. T. Dana and John Pope, were cotemporary with him at the Academy, but in other classes, he also had the Generals G. W. Smith, Bushrod Johnson, Mansfield Lovell and Longstreet.

It is gratifying to the friends of the Military Academy that both General Grant and General Sherman retain a lively sense of the advantages they derived from the institution. Both urge upon the Board of Visitors the importance of increasing the number of cadets to meet the requirements of an enlarged army.

General Sherman's Answer to General Sherman.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 4, 1865.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secy of War: I have just seen in print the letter of General Sherman to Lieutenant General Grant, of April 28, in which appear the following words:

"Mr. Stanton, in stating that any orders to General Sherman were likely to result in the escape of Mr. Davis to Mexico or Europe, is in deep error. Sherman was not at Salisbury, but had gone back to Statesville. Davis was beyond him. By trusting to me he was approaching Davis, and he had joined me, as ordered. I would have had a mounted force greatly needed for that and other purposes."

General Sherman, directly, and by implication in these remarks and assertions, does me injustice, and makes assertions without a knowledge of circumstances and which are not borne out by facts. General Thomas has assured you that I obeyed orders strictly, and I consider it a duty I owe to myself to state that I am ready to prove and show, I think, to your satisfaction: First, That I obeyed General Sherman's orders, Davis would in all probability, have escaped. Second, That I had not Sherman's orders, proclaiming that peace had been restored "from the Potomac to the Rio Grande," been received when they were, Davis would most likely have been captured by my cavalry in April, as he was the mounted force I had made of my command for that and other purposes; and Third, That had I not afterward, in direction, paid no attention to General Sherman's orders, Davis, in all human probability, would have escaped to the Mississippi river unmolested.

The object of General Sherman, when he wrote that letter, was evidently to throw the responsibility of the escape of Davis upon myself; and inasmuch as his letter has been published to the world, and the poison has been imbibed by the public mind, I have to ask that this statement be given to the public as the antidote.

GEORGE STONEMAN, Major General.

WESTERN EDUCATION.—A newspaper correspondent in Kansas writes:

Men move toward the setting sun as surely as an apple falls to the ground or water seeks its level.

To the coming migration—which will eclipse all we have seen in the past—the west holds out her hospitable arms. Here is ample room for the soldier and the settler. Here are the measureless prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, Washington and Oregon, where earth is so rich that "if you tickle the soil with a hoe, she laughs with a harvest." Here are the gulches and canons of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana, the largest, the richest, and the most varied mineral region of the whole world; a region which is to pay the national debt; to establish a new empire; to astonish America and mankind by its incalculable wealth, and to hasten forward that material enterprises ever accomplished by man—the great Pacific railroad of the future.

The President is stated to be almost overwhelmed by politicians from every section.

Arrest of John Mitchell.

Mr. John Mitchell, one of the Editors of the New York Daily News, and recently one of the Richmond papers, was arrested yesterday at his home, and sent to Fort Monroe. (The public is informed of the fact by two large placards in front of the News office, on which was printed the announcement that John Mitchell had been arrested by military power and carried off. Naturally among his friends this summary proceeding caused considerable surprise and alarm. Neither surprise nor alarm were, however, of the least avail. Mr. Mitchell's career suddenly ended, and the world moves on.

The facts connected with the arrest are as follows: It had been determined, a week ago by the Washington authorities, that Mr. Mitchell's arrest should be speedily made, and his journalistic opportunities suspended for the present. For reasons entirely satisfactory, the matter was deferred until yesterday, when Gen. Dix detailed Lieut. Wm. H. Morris, of the Twentieth New York Battery, and Detectives Elder and Kalso, as the capturing party. Taking a carriage they rode to the office of the News. They were shown the office of the proprietor, Mr. Benjamin Wood, to whom they simply remarked that they desired to see Mr. Mitchell. This being a matter of frequent occurrence excited no apprehension in Mr. Wood's mind, and he conducted them to the adjoining office, in which sat the object of their visit busily engaged in writing.

Reaching on the shoulder, one of the officers announced his errand, when Mr. Mitchell desired him to remove his hand, and Lieut. Morris, interposing, said: "Take your hand off of me; Mr. Mitchell will go with you without any difficulty." Entering the office of Mr. Wood, Mr. Mitchell said: "I'm arrested." To which Mr. Wood replied that he deemed it an outrage, and that he extremely regretted it. Without further words and without delay, Mr. Mitchell went to the door, entered the carriage with the party, and was driven to headquarters. He was informed as to the nature of the order received by Gen. Dix, which was peremptory and entirely without discretionary power, and then was taken quietly to the small boat of the General's private steamer, the North River, waiting for her solitary passenger.

Information of every kind is denied the press by the officers on duty at headquarters. Whether they know any more about it than we, is a matter of question; but their orders are precise, and they cannot break them, even to oblige the public.

The more intimate political friends of Mr. Mitchell have been in readiness for this phase in his checkered career, and it is said that a habeas corpus was prepared for the emergency; but, unfortunately for him, long before his friends knew of his apprehension, he was gone, and the places which knew him before, knew him no more thereafter. It is believed by many that a letter written by Mr. Mitchell in yesterday's News was the immediate cause of his arrest.

"I asked leave of nobody to come to this city and to write in the News. Further, I do not conceive myself to be here, and going at large, by virtue of the 'amnesty' that some papers have mentioned. Neither have I asked for the 'pardon' and I trust the President will not press a pardon upon me until I shall have been first convicted of something. I should be obliged, with thanks for his politeness, to decline it. He is very kind, but I do not use the article." Unless we are greatly mistaken, we think it will be found that Mr. Mitchell is held to answer for giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, especially in regard to the treatment of our prisoners. In possession of the information, is more than sufficient to justify his arrest on this subject, which made his arrest a matter of absolute necessity.

We understand that Mr. Mitchell's family will reach this city from the South to-day or to-morrow.—New York Times, 15th.

A Lady Professor of Astronomy.

From the New York Evening Post.

Miss Maria Mitchell will assume the duties of Professor of Astronomy at the Vassar Female College, in Poughkeepsie, in September next. The appointment of this lady to a position so honorable and useful is a proper tribute to her scientific attainments. It is also a recognition of woman's fitness for responsible trusts which have hitherto been confined only to the male sex.

Miss Mitchell is a daughter of William Mitchell, formerly of Nantucket, now of Lynn, Massachusetts, and her astronomical studies have been pursued under all the advantages which could have been desired. Her discovery of a comet, known by her name, procured her the gift of a gold medal from the King of Denmark, and her observations have been awarded the highest praise by the savans of Europe and the United States. For several years past she has had charge of the mathematical calculations in one department of the National Almanac, and has also been active in the prosecution of her studies abroad and at home. Her eminent qualifications for the position to which she is now assigned will increase the value of the educational opportunities afforded by the Vassar College.

A YANKEE NOTION.—Dr. Dio Lewis, the latest apostle of gymnastics, is the Principal of what we may perhaps term a Hygienic Educational Seminary for Young Ladies, at Lexington, Mass., near Boston, wherein Theodore D. Weld, one of his associates. We hear that at a recent closing examination at this seminary, one of the exercises (if we may so characterize it) consisted of a careful measurement of the waists of the pupils respectively, and a comparison of the result in each instance with a record preserved of a similar measurement at the opening of the term, "showing" an average gain of 23 in circumference since the last October term. Some girls who entered upon the course, and had been untaught to walk ten miles without fatigue; while their intellectual progress had kept full pace with their physical. A veteran graduate of Harvard declared that he had never listened to Latin recitations at that renowned University, equal to those of the girls at Lexington.—New York Tribune.

A DESPATCH from Quebec says: "People here are talking earnestly of the probability of a conflict between Great Britain and the United States, and it is remarked that all the soldiers of the garrison, both artillery and foot, are kept hard at work on Logan's farm on alternate mornings, so as to be prepared in case of any emergency. The Monroe doctrine and the Alabama claims may make stirring times here."

HOUSE WANTED.—In a good location, convenient to business, and containing from 8 to 10 rooms. Any person having such a house to rent will please address P. O. Box 134. mar18dtfe797.

SODA WATER.—Drawn from the celebrated Nichols Fountain at Palmer & Son's, Lappin's Block, three doors east of the Postoffice. my31dtfe

CITY NOTICES.

THE CULTIVATOR OF CORN.—The large amount of corn to be planted this season, renders it necessary for the producer to have some improved implement for its cultivation. To meet this demand, I am now building "The Badger State" gig corn planter.

After six months experimenting with different models, I believe one which we are willing should be put to the test, and that it should stand or fall on its own merits. A lengthy description does not seem to be necessary. We will simply say that we are confident it will perform all that any cultivator will, and all that any farmer will require of it. It has six shovels, or four, as desired. The shovels are so arranged as to cultivate wide or narrow, shallow or deep; and they all have a very easy side motion. To say that they are made under the supervision of G. F. Lane, is a sufficient guarantee that they will be well made. In fact, they will be warranted in every respect.

The Badger State gig cultivator will be sold this season at \$50 at the shop. Call and see it at the shop one block south of the Hyatt House.

R. J. RICHARDSON, Manufacturer, Janesville, May 5th, 1865. my5d0dtfe050.

SAWING-MACHINES.—Of the many inventions and improvements of sawing-machines, none have so satisfactorily stood the test of time and service as Grover & Baker's. They have taken the highest premiums at the recent State Fairs of fifteen States; they have, moreover, received the warmest encomiums from all persons who have ever used the machines, and those who have had opportunities to compare the different styles of machines, generally prefer Grover & Baker's to any other. They do the work neatly and well, do not get out of order, and are readily adapted to any kind of sawing. We would advise our lady readers, who are in want of a sawing-machine, to call at Grover and Baker's.—Brooklyn Standard.

Offices—No. 15 Newhall House, Milwaukee. J. A. French, Agent. No. 3 Hyatt House Block, Janesville. H. M. WRIGHT, Agent. apr20dadtfe019.

MORRELL'S ELECTRA MAGNETIC FLUID.—It has been a settled scientific fact that disease is the result of the disturbance of the magnetic forces of the system. That being the case, the natural conclusion would necessarily be, that that which will restore a perfect circulation must be a specific. This the electra magnetic fluid effects, on applying it simply to the surface. Its powers are truly marvelous. It is indicated in all cases where there is a lack of magnetic circulation, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, palsy, bronchitis, consumption, stiff limbs, swollen joints, spasms, cramps, fits, deafness, sore eyes, scrofula, syphilis, cancers, warts, swellings, prolapsus and other female diseases, &c. Morrell's Magnet Salve is highly recommended for the cure of cuts, bruises, old sores and burns. If applied to a burn immediately, it will stop it from blistering, and take out the fire at once.

Prepared by Richmond & Morrell, Chicago, Illinois. For sale by E. F. Colwell, G. T. Curtis, E. Rider & Son, and C. B. Colwell, Janesville, Wisconsin. my27dawlfe030.

"Human praise is sweet." But so many thousands of persons have been permanently cured of Catarrh by the use of Dr. D. H. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, that to hear this valuable medicine praised is no longer a novelty. For sale by all druggists. June19dawlfe.

REMOVED.—Dr. Judd, Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, has removed his office to North Main street, Bates' block, office formerly occupied by Bates & Nichols. All calls promptly attended in or out of the city. Consultation free. april24dadtfe006.

FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Go to Bryant, Stratton and Spencer's Milwaukee Commercial College. "The best is the cheapest." The college paper is sent free to any address. dawlfe079.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—From this date the price of Livery is 30 cents per less than former prices. R. WOOD. June 15, 1865. jul6d3d.

DR. W. BOVEE SMITH, Of New York, Practical Physician

CHI-UNIC DISEASES I

Chronic Diseases cured with a Few Operations.

But five to thirty minutes are required for inveterate cures of almost any curable Chronic Disease, and in our line with that method the use of a few operations, excepting Paralysis, Deafness, Epilepsy and Consumption. So many thousands are already cured that it is almost impossible to mention the number of those who have been cured by me that it seems unnecessary to say more than that by the vital force become increased and equalized.

TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. Eliza Allen, Milwaukee, Partial Paralysis Liver complaint, Heart Disease, the use of a few operations, cured in 10 minutes.

Wm. Tarbell, Milwaukee, N.Y., complete loss of Voice, cured in 10 minutes.

James Riley, Willow Creek, Ill., Partial Deafness, was perfectly restored with one operation.

Joel M. Brownridge, Columbus, Wis., Partial Paralysis of left side, cured in 10 minutes.

Mr. R. L. Smith, Freedom, N.Y., lost the use of right arm by Rheumatism, cured in five minutes.

Mrs. C. Colby, Milwaukee, Varicose Veins for 10 years, had pain without getting relief, relief was cured with five operations.

Mrs. Eliza McCarty, Ripon, Wis., Ovarian Tumor, falling of the womb and Menstrual Weakness, cured with five operations.

Terms for treatment always reasonable. Those persons who cannot afford to pay, are cordially invited on each Saturday afternoon without money and without price. jul4dtfe114.

A. C. PATTERSON & CO., Agents for

COLD'S PATENT Union Steam Heaters.

Also dealers in Stoves, Tin Ware, Steam Pipes, Zinc, &c. 251 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Orders by mail promptly attended to. jul4dtfe114.

S. C. WEST & CO., WHOLESALE BOOKS, STATIONERY.

Paper Hangings, &c. Also, SPECIAL AGENT for School Book Publishers. Those in need of any article in our line will find it to their interest to trade with us, as we are offering goods at prices to compare with any market. S. C. WEST & CO., Milwaukee. jul4dtfe114.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES! THE BEST IN THE MARKET! CYRUS MINER, Manufacturer of

Sign of the "BIG BOOT," Lappin's Block, Main Street, Directly Opposite the Myers House. Has on hand an

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, Gaiters, Balmorals, Slippers, &c., which he is offering to his customers at

The Lowest Living Prices! Also a large stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. for Men and Boys' Wear.

CUSTOM WORK

On hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and at reduced prices. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and

Satisfaction Warranted in all Cases. Remember the place, sign of the "Big Boot," opposite the Myers House. CYRUS MINER, Janesville, June 17th, 1865. jul17dawlfe121.

THE LITTLE CHAMPION REAPER! PRICE REDUCED!

ONLY \$125!

The Best, Cheapest and Kindest Reaper for Two Horses now made. Call and see the machine.

Rock River Iron Works. June 17th, 1865. JAMES HARRIS & CO. jul17dawlfe120.

GOLD DOWNS! GROCERIES

VANKIRK & MEYERS,

Having formed a co-partnership in a general Grocery business at the Old Pioneer Store, near the Hotel of Messrs. Morris and Milwaukee, on North Main street, respectfully announce to the citizens of this city and county that they have, and are prepared to keep constantly on hand a choice selection of foreign and domestic

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest quality of goods considered. We always keep Flour of the best quality, Meal and Feed, Oats and Corn. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. We pay Cash or Goods for Country Produce, Eggs, Lard, Butter, &c.

Thankful for the liberal patronage for the past two years, we hope to merit, by this doubling and attention to business, a continuance of past favors. N. B.—Dues and demands of Vankirk & Deen will be settled by us.

JOHN A. VANKIRK, DAVID MEYER, jan24dtfe079.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING AND UPHOLSTERING.

The subscriber is now prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING

AND UPHOLSTERING Generally, on the corner of Third and Main streets, East side, at the

CARRIAGE SHOP

Of Hodge & Co., on short notice. All work warranted and terms reasonable. Janesville, May 25, 1865. PETER GLIMM, my25dawlfe030.

W. L. GOOKINS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,

Corner Store, Myer's Block, Janesville, Wis.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing and Repairing

ALL WORK WARRANTED. my4dtfe055.

BARNES BROTHERS,

250 EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

Saddlery Hardware

Carrriage Trimmings, Leather, Saddles, Collars, Whips, Hubs, Spokes, Fellos, Springs, Axes, &c.

Agents for Mowry's Case Hardened Axes, and Oil Tanned Springs. Also Smith's Case Hardened Axes. jul4dtfe063.

Legal Substitutions.

[illegible]

virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in this action in said Court on the 17th day of January, 1884, in favor of the plaintiff, and in default of payment, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the steps of the Rock County Jail, in the city of Janesville, in said County, on the 17th day of January, 1884, the following described land and premises:

TO-WIT: The following described land and premises, to-wit: The south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of the section of the town of Mazda, in the County of Rock and State of Wisconsin; The southwest quarter of the south-east quarter of the section of the town of Mazda, in the County of Rock and State of Wisconsin, (100 acres). WILLARD MERRITT, Plaintiff.

VS. JAMES H. BROWN, GEORGE B. BROWN, CHANNERY BROWN, JOHN S. CHILMAN, against ALMOND BROWN, SAMUEL COLMAN, JR., and others, Defendants.

PLIFFS ATT'Y. my3b8w7cde
J. Brown, Esq.

SHERIFF'S COURT for Rock County.
—James H. Brown, George B. Brown, Channery Brown, John S. Chilman, against Almond Brown, Samuel Colman, Jr., and others, Defendants.

Whereas the title and virtue of the judgement of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled action on the 17th day of January, 1884, in favor of the plaintiff, and in default of payment, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the steps of the Rock County Jail, in the city of Janesville, in said County, on the 17th day of January, 1884, the following described land and premises:

[illegible]

position thereof; the amount of said lands, and the
said land and decrees, and a description of all the real
estate and value thereof, and decreed, and said
decrees, and the said decrees, and the said decrees,
to him granted to sell a portion thereof to pay said
debt, and all appearing in said petition, that there is
no other real estate of said decedent, and that he is
bound to pay said debt, and that it is necessary in
order to pay the same to sell a portion of said real es-
tate, and that he has no other real estate, and that
said estate appears to be the Court, of said interest
of said decedent, and the City of Jacksonville in said
debt, and that the said decedent, and the said decedent,
and then three checks each why he is bound to
be granted to the said Anos P. Priamari to mortgage,
and that the said real estate of said decedent,
shall be necessary to pay said debt, and that the
Court ordered that a copy of this order be personally
served on the persons named in said estate, and that
the said order be published for at least four
consecutive weeks prior to the day of hearing, in the
City of Jacksonville, and that the said order be published
and city. *Dated June 28th, 1886.*
By the Court, *ANOS P. PRIAMARI,*
County Judge.

Atty for the Pltffs
 S. H. F. R. C. Co. Win.
 Ind.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in this action in the Circuit Court for Rock County, Wisconsin, against the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, I shall file for sale and sell at public auction the above named building, on the steps in front of the above named building, on Main Street, in the City of Janesville, Wisconsin, on the 24th day of August, 1885, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, of that day, the following described premises, to-wit: The north half of the north half of the northwest quarter of section fourteen (14), town one (1), range one (1), county of Rock, State of Wisconsin. Dated this 19th day of August, 1885.
 THOMAS WARBLE,
 Sheriff of Rock Co., Wis.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, and other groceries at prices that they can be sold by any other store in the city, at wholesale and retail.
 PALMER & SON,
 my31404w816 208 Milwaukee Street.